of & Smith

GHIRLSTLAN INTELLIGIEN GE AND EASTERN CHRONICLE.

WERE ONCE THESE MAXIMS FIX'D, THAT GOD'S OUR FRIEND, VIRTUE OUR GOOD, AND HAPPINESS OUR END, HOW SOON MUST REASON O'ER THE WORLD PREVAIL, AND ERROR, FAID AND SUPERSTITION FAIL."

VOL. XII.

GARDINER, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1832.

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WILLIAM A. DREW .- Editor.

SELECTIONS.

A SERMON. BY HOSEA BALLOU 2D. Continued from our last.

"And the scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached before the gospel unto Abraham, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed."—Gul. iii, S.

Time will not allow us to proceed in our quotations from the prophets. St. Peter, in the 3d chapter of Acts, alludes to a fact, that will give us some idea of the extent at which we might pursue such extracts. He says, that the heavens must receive Jesus, "until the times of the res-sitution of all things, which God hath spo-ken by the mouth of all his holy prophets, since the world began." But in the limits of a single sermon, we must leave many of those gracious testimonies unnoticed.

When we come to the New Testament, we find the same gospel faithfully maintained. Christ himself declared, in the 12th chapter of John, that 'if he were lifted up from the earth, he would draw all men unto him.' You recollect, too, that the common titles he wore, were such as these, 'The Saviour of the world,' not of a part; 'The Lamb of God, that taketh away the sins of the world,' 'The Light of the world;' 'The bread which came down from heaven for the life of the world,' terms, all denoting the universality of his spiritual blessings, and agreeing with the declaration of the angel, that his gospel should be great joy to all people. In the 5th chapter of Romans, the apos-

tle Paul says, "As by the offence of one, judgment came upon all men to condemnation, even so, by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men unto justification of life." What could be more direct and conclusive? But he proceeds: for as by one man's disobedience, many were made sinners, so, by the obedience of one, shall many be made righteous .-Moreover, the law entered that the offence might abound; but where sin abounded, grace did much more abound; that as sin hath reigned unto death, even so might grace reign, through righteousness, unto eternal life." Here we behold grace abounding wherever sin hath abounded, and reigning unto eternal life, wherever sin hath reigned unto death. Recollect also what St. Paul says, in the 11th chapter of Romans, after he had shown that the purpose of God in blinding the Jews, was to extend salvation to the Gentiles: "I would not brethren, that ye should be ignorant of this mystery," says he, "lest ye should be wise in your own conceits, that blindness in part is happened to Israel, until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in, and so all Israel shall be saved." No one, who is in the least acquainted with the meaning of terms, needs to be informed that there cannot be a more certain phrase to designate all mankind, than this, the fulness of the Gentiles, and all whole subject, in the end of the same chapter, by saying, "God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy up all. O, the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! For who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor? Or who hath first given to him, and it shall be recompensed to him again? For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things; to whom be glory forever."

The 15th chapter of 1st Corinthians, speaks of the restitution of all things: "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order; Christ the first fruits; afterward, they that are Christ's at his coming; then cometh the end, when he shall have ered up the kingdom to God, even Father; when he shall have put down rule, and all authority and power.--For he must reign till he hath put all enemies under his feet. The last enemy that shall be destroyed, is death;" or rather, as it should have been translated, "Death, the last enemy, shall be destroyed; For, He hath put all things under his feet. But when he saith, All things are put under him, it is manifest that He is excepted which did put all things under And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son also himself be subject unto him that put all things under him; that God may be all in all."-Nothing can be more sublime than the ought that God shall be "all in all."-That his Spirit shall be the only living principle in the Universe, filling all beings, ompting every impulse that is felt, and inspiring every thought that is conceived. In the first chapter of Ephesians, the apostle speaks of the same glorious consum-mation: "God hath abounded towards us all wisdom and prudence; having made hown unto us the mystery of his will, accarding to his good pleasure, which he had purposed in himself; that in the dis-

both which are in heaven, and which are on earth, even in him." Do we wish to know what is intended by being in Christ? The same apostle informs us, that it is be-

coming new creatures.

To the Colossians he says, "It pleased the Father that in hin [Christ] should all fullness dwell; and, having made peace through the blood of his cross, by him to reconcile all things unto himself; by him, I say, whether they be things in earth or things in heaven." And suffer me here to remind you, that the same apostle tells the Corinthians that this very doctrine of the reconciliation of the world, is the gospel, or ministry of reconciliation. He says that God gave to him "the ministry of reconciliation, to wit, that God was in Christ reconciling the world unto himself, not imputing to them their trespasses." In the 2d chapter of Philippians we read,-"God hath highly exalted him, [Christ] and given him a name which is above every name; that in the name of Jesus, every knee should bow, of things in heaven and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father." Will any say, that some may be compelled to acknowledge Christ Lord, from no holy motive? Remember that the same apostle declares, "No man can call Christ Lord, but by the that the Creator should receive this glory from the souls he has made. Let the tremendous, yet joyful vision, which John beheld from Patmos, be realized, and every creature which is in heaven, and on the earth, and under the earth, and such as are in the sea, and all that are in them, ascribe blessing and honor and glory and power, unto him that sitteth on the throne,

and to the Lamb forever and ever. These passages, my respected hearers, are sufficient to satisfy us what the common doctrine of the scriptures is on this subject How people, who read the get that the subject has a contrast-a law, scriptures, can be so inattentive as to overlook the host of witnesses to the gos- forward the law, he will discover that it pel preached to Abraham, is unaccountable. And yet, it is quite a common saying, that the salvation of all men is a doctrine, reasonable enough indeed, but destitute of any authority from the sacred volume! The truth is, that the whole plan of salvabe saved, and therefore sent the Son to be the Saviour of the world; and that the Son came to save the world, to reconcile all to God, and therefore tested of the saved and the saved a all; and finally, that he shall accomplish the work he came to do. Look through the scriptures, and you will find it difficult to determine which of the two particulars unsay; affirm and deny; declare that all in this statement, is the more plainly taught, God's design to save all, or their actual salvation. I ought to remind you alse, that, this system is one that is com-plete in itself. Take away any part from it, and you render the whole deformed and in opposition to the gospel. Even supunimproved and useless! Such is not the

Against this gospel, what are the chief objections? As to that common one, that the words everlasting, forever, and forever and ever, are applied to misery, we shall pay but little attention to it; for there is not a man, woman or child in this assembly, who reads the scriptures to any profit, but knows that these expressions, in themselves, are no proof of endless duration, because they are applied to things that have already come to an end. If you will take your bibles and read carefully, you will perceive these words applied to the rituals of the ceremonial law, to the Jewish possession of the land of Canaan, to the mountains -- in one word, to such things as all denominations believe to be temporal, more than seventy times; and but about a dozen times to the idea of suffering. in all the bible. With this fact before him. no honest man will ever again urge the force of those indefinite words, against the gospel preached to Abraham, and spoken by all God's holy prophets since the world

I should not have mentioned this objection here, but for the unaccountable conduct of many of our ministering brethren. Do they not frequently endeavour to impose on their weaker hearers, by the mere sound of these words? Will they not even go so far as to declare them sufficient proof of endless duration? When they stand up in their desks, and warn their people against the doctrine of the final restitution of all things, what are the arguments they bring forward? Why that we read of everlasting punishment; of the smoke of torment ascending up forever and ever, &c. Now, they have been often reminded how those words are used; they have had shown to them, the very passages in which they are applied to things which they themselves believe only temporal: in short, they are as well acquainted with the fact, that endless, as you are; and why will they

the expense of truth and honor?

I am aware that there is one objection, similar, to that which we have just attended to, which, at first sight, appears more plausible. It is said, That when Christ declared, in the parable of the sheep and goats, that the accursed should go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal, he applied this same word, everlasting, in the original, both to the happiness of one class, and to the punishment of the other; and that the passage ought to have been translated, "these shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into everlasting life."all this is true. "Well then," it will be demanded, "does not this fact prove that the punishment is, at east, as lasting as the life of the rightcous?" No, it does not prove it; for this is not the only passage where we find everlasting used twice in one sentence; first in a limited, and then in the unlimited sense. See for example, the third chapter of Habakkuk, where we read that God "stood and measured the earth; he beheld and drove asunder the nations; the everlasting mountains were scattered, the perpetual hills did bow; his ways are everlasting." Who would think to prove, from this passage, that the mountains shall stand as long as God's ways exist, merely because everlasting is applied to both in the same sentence? And who Holy Ghost." 'Every tongue shall confess that Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father!' And let us be willing passage, that punishment shall continue as long as the life of the righteous remains, merely because everlasting is applied to both in the same sentence?

> These objections, which have made so much noise in the world, vanish the moment they are examined. You see, they do not, in any manner, affect the gospel

which the scriptures preach.

But some will say, "hitherto heard nothing but the gospel. We admit that if we consider the gospel alone, it promises blessings to all men, as has been shown; but let not the preacher foras well as a gospel. If he will now bring circumscribes the gospel, and confines it to aurrower limits." My respected hearers, the law is not opposed to the gospel. Look to the 21st. verse of the chapter from which our text is taken, and you will see that St. Paul asks this question; "Is as to make it contradict the promises. This would destroy all the harmony of the scriptures, and render them divided against themselves. It would make them say and men should be, and then that they should not be blessed in Christ. My friends, you perceive, that according to St. Paul's declaration, there cannot be a single passage of the law, that ought to be explained of the third chapter of Galatians, the apostle has marked out the bounds of the law so plainly, that no one can mistake them : " Now this I say," saith he, "that the covenant which was confirmed before of God in Christ, the law which was four hundred and thirty year after, cannot disannul, that it should make the promise of none effect." How strange it is, that religious people could ever have indulged the thought that God, in giving the law,intended to annul the covenant which he had made four hundred and thirty years before with Abraham-that he intended to make void the promise which he had confirmed by an oath, that all the nations and families of the earth should be blessed in Christ! Whatever the gospel promised to the fathers, whatever it has promised in succeeding ages, by the mouth of God's holy prophets, or by his Son, or his apostles, all shall be fulfilled; for God hath spoken it, and shall be not do it ?

My friends, we have now ascertained what the gospel is, which the scriptures teach and support. We have seen too, how weak and false are the objections that are usually urged against it.

Why should we still oppose it ? It is as lainly written on the tablets of our hearts. y the finger of God, as it is on the page of inspiration. It is the spirit of this gospel, and of this alone, which reigns, the same, in the hearts of all christians. No matter what their creeds are, the moment they are brought into the liberty of the sons of God, their love and desires extend impartially to the whole human race. I appeal to all my christian brethren, I care not what your denomination may be -is it not so? Even now, when you approach the throne of divine grace, does not one great prayer swallow up every inferior petition-the prayer for the salvation of all ? At your firesides, or amidst the concerns of life, if but one thought of the consolations of the gospel, or of the they are not confined to subjects that are glorious fulness of your Saviour, come across your mind, do not these strong, these pensation of the fulness of times, he migh continue to hold them up in this manner? unbounded desires spring up within you,

gather together in one, all things, in Christ, Is endless misery so sweet a hope, that it | beseeching God to restore every soul to must be supported and nourished, even at holiness and happiness? Whence comes this spirit ? Is it the spirit of Truth, or of the Devil ? Would to heaven, the poor, doubting saint would doubt no longercould firmly believe what his God who never deceives, is thus constantly teaching him by his spirit.

For myself, I cannot conceive how we can have a disposition to oppose it; for it is certainly the only gospel that can satisfy-do not, for Christ's sake say the carnal heart-which can satisfy any christian' under heaven. When you hear a different gospel, one that assures you that but a small part of mankind will finally be saved, can you say, I am satisfied! It is enough! No, no; the thought of the endless exclusion of your fellow sinners from Self any graven image, but shalt worship God and heaven, comes across you like the true and living God." Now, I saw in the pangs we feel over a dying brother. my dream, that inconsistency, opened the You turn, and plead for the salvation of Bood of Faith, and read as follows: all; but your inexorable creed says, No. How can I describe these feelings? How shall I express this dreadful anguish of the good, but mistaken man? An eminent and pious divine, a believer in endless misery, once concluded a sermon on that doctrine, by saying, "I sink, I sink, under the awful weight of my subject ! and I declare, when I see my friends, my relations, the people of my charge, this whole congregation , when I think that I, that you, that we are all threatened with torments-I find in the thought a mortal poison, which diffuseth itself into every period of my life, rendering society tiresome, nourishment insipid, pleasure disgustful, and life itself a cruel bitter."*
But good God! are these the boasted joys of the true gospel of Jesus Christ? Is the tenderest mercy, that Heaven has ever manifested to the world, so cruekas

My friends, is not this gospel too, the only one which our Maker has constituted our very natures capable of enduring The whole human family is connected we are all brethren. We have all the same Father, for one God hath created Strike but one member of this great us. family, and the unalterable law of our nature is such, that many others must feel the blow. Assign one individual to endless torment, and you will quickly behold some heart-broken father, or mother, or brother, or sister, or some other dear friend whose peace you have blasted forever. We ourselves all have our circles of relatives and friends, whom we love, and to whom God has bound our hearts. Bring us now any other gospel, convince us that even one out of these dear circles, is probably hastening to an eternity of anguish, and we ourselves are but miserable wretches for life, even though our own salvation were insured. Fathers and mothers, look on your families, and select the dreadful victim; young men and maidens, look around on the lovely circle of your youthful companions, and while your hearts glow, and your countenances beam with one common transport, prepare to resign them over to immortal pain; ye aged, trembling and decrepid, come, incomplete, like the house of the foolish man, that was begun, but could not be finished. You leave a vast foundation laid Israel.' These shall be brought in, and saved. And the apostle sums up the with immense expense, which after all, is spair; neighbors, who have lived together in mutual satisfaction, for ten, twenty, or thirty years, and visited each others' houses in many an hour of joy, and in seasons of distress-ye who have mingled tears together, say, how would you feel in the prospect of an eternal separation ?

But why should I longer withhold the affecting truth? O, my friends, we ourselves are all mourners! Our friends sleep under the clods of the valley. Our fathers, and mothers, alas, where are they? Our brothers and sisters, too, our companions, and some of our dear children, we shall behold on earth no more ; and where are they ? Oh, is it for such as we, to despise the only gospel which brings us an assurance of meeting them all again-of meeting them in a happier

My brethren, this gospel is like the rain-bow that was set in the retiring clouds after the flood : it extends across all the storms of human affliction, and is a sure pledge of fairer and brighter scenes to come. May all flesh behold it together. and all hearts rejoice in the salvation of

the Lord. Amen.

A PRACTICAL RETORT.

"Oh, Universalism is such a bad doctrine-it has such a licentious tendencyit embraces all the drunkards, liars, and bad characters in community-and naturally encourages vice of every description, cried a zealous Limitarian to Br. F. in excuse for preferring a more popular system. "Will you please to come here and look out of the window for your proof," was the calm reply of Br. F. Objector looked, and lo! there was one of the favored order--an orthodox brother---staggering along, under the full influence of the doctrine of endless misery, (for his neighbors,) or of an equally baneful spirit!-Alas, for the ligentious tendency of Universalism! that it will sometimes thus infect even those who never believed in it! -Magazine and Advocate.

From the Delaware Free Press. THE DREAM.

As I walked through the wilderness of this world, I lighted on a certain place, and laid me down in that place to sleep, and as I slept I dreamed a dream. dreamed and "behold I saw" a multitude of professors clothed in sackcloth and standing in a certain place, "each with a book in his hand." And among this multitude there was one which they all wershipped, her name was Inconsistency .-She was clothed in scarlet -in her right hand was the "Book of Faith," and in left the "Rule of Practice." She was deceitful above all things; the multitude knew this, but still they worshipped her and said: "Thou shalt not take unto thy-

"THE CREED.

"I believe in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. I believe that three are one and one three." Now, thought I, are they not making unto themselves a graven image of Inconsistency, in sanctioning the Creed, for who can believe that three are one and one three?-I now perceived that she opened the Rule of Practice and read therein as follows:

"THE PRACTICE OF PROFESSORS. Attend Church regularly. Assist the clergy in all their undertakings, exalt them above all other men, and esteem those that reward them. Curse the infidel, Atheist and Deist. Always keep funds in treasury, and you shall have the praise of the clergy and their congregations." So I awoke and it was a dream.

"Charity rejoices in the truth," says St. Paul. Does charity rejoice in the doctrine of endless sufferings? No-nosays every reader. Then the dectrine of endless sufferings is not "the truth."

From the American Standard.

MECHANICS' AND APPRENTICES'
LIBRARY.
MESSRS. EDITORS,—The subject of a Social Library upon some basis that would be likely to withstand the waywardaess and vaccillations of opinions and other causes which have tended to destroy many Libraries in the country, and one which in its op-erations should produce the "greatest good to the greatest number," has long occupied my thoughts. I herewith send you an outline of a plan, which I wish you to publish, that the subject may be brought to the minds of our citizens in some form, not considering my suggestions the best that can be made, by any means; but hoping that they may thereby give it the reflection which our wants demand. The sterility of most of our private libraries, and the almost entire destitution in the only accessible public library in town of works of real utility, calls loudly upon us who are parents to prepare something for the intellectual growth of our children.

1. The Library should be divided into shares, and the price brought down to the the means of all.

2. The Library should consist of standard works upon History, Biography, Politics, Ethies, Science and the Arts, and Natural Phypropriated for them. 3. ALL Apprentices and clerks under 18

years of age to be entitled to take out books gratis, subject to the same regulations as share holders, with such other requisitions as will induce a prompt compliance with the rules of the Librarian.
4. For the gradual increase of the Li-

brary and for its current expenses, there shall be an annual assessment of One Dollar on a share. 5. In no case should the assessments ex-

ceed two dollars per annum on a share, in-cluding the annual assessment.

The object of this clause is to give confi-

dence to many that the current expenses of the library shall not be burthensome. 6. There should be a standing board of Directors, of persons possessing a competant knowledge of the Sciences and Litera-

ture of the day, whose duty it shall be to make themselves acquainted with such works as may be published from time to time, and semi-annually to lay before a meeting of the members a list thereof, with such recommendations of their utility as they may have 7. No book should be purchased that has

not been proposed to the Directors. [Should any member obtain the knowledge of a publication which he thought would be valuable, he would of course propose it through the the Directors.]

8. There should also be a Secretary,

Treasurer and Librarian. The oldest Director present to preside at the meetings of the 9. Any member refusing or neglecting to

pay his assessment for more than 60 days after the same has been made, should be denied access to the Library while he should so long refuse or neglect, and until the annual meeting following, when, if he shall not then have paid his assessment, his share or shares to be sold at public Auction, and after paying the expenses of such sale, and the assessment due, the value if there be any, to be paid over to the person who has so forfeited

10. Apprentices and clerks of 18 years and under 21 years of age to have the same use of the Library as younger apprentices, by paying two doliars per annum, semi-anqually in advance.

The foregoing sketch is humbly submitted for the consideration of the citizens of this village, but more particularly mechanics.

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THE INTELLIGENCER.

_"And Truth diffuse her radiance from the Press."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

MAINE STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. Being prevented, partly by pressing dutie and partly by the unfavorable state of the weather, from atten ling the meeting of the Penobscot Conference in Hampden on Wednesday of last week, we concluded to become a spectator, and if circumstances did not appear adverse, an actor, in the meeting of that evening at Augusta, called for the purpose of organizing a State Temperance Society. And so, taking a good brother with us, Rev. Z. Thompson of Farmington, with several others " of like precious faith," we ventured out upon the ice for Rev. Mr. Tappan's meeting house. It is a mammoth building, and when we entered we were disappointed to find-not disagreeably by any means-the house nearly filled (bad as the weather and worse as the travelling was) with ladies and gentlemen of all sorts and sizes,-from the Governor, an ex-Governor, Judges, Senators, Representatives, Generals, &c. &c. down to the " comm people"! Without difficulty we obtained a conven ient seat in the body of the house, and patiently waited the commencement of operations. First, a voluntary from the Organ struck the ears of the congregation " with sweet surprise." It seemed an admonition t concord and unity. Next arose in the desk a stranger, whom we subsequently learned was the Rev. Mr. Thurston, an orthodox minister in Prospect. He com menced praying; but in a style and manner which could not but remind us of Grenville Mellen's description of Dr. Elv's prayer-it seeming "rather a demand as a matter of course, than as a petition as a matter of duty." His sentiments too, were to us revolting, and at that time manifestly out of place, as all must have perceived. It would do very well for a sermon on the fall of Adam, total depravity and endless misery, preached in an orthodox conference; but to call it a prayer, and to offer it on an occasion when every thing like sectarism should be carefully avoided, was an affront which we doubt not the audience generally were willing to resent. The petition, or rather lecture, being ended, the organ and choristers gave us an excellent prelude to the address about to follow. This was from the Rev. Mr. Putnam, the Unitarian clergyman of Augusta. It was certainly a most able and truly temperate discourse, eloquently and forcibly delivered. One or two parts, it struck us,

ble and useful production. We went to this meeting as a friend, a sincerc, ardent friend of the cause of Temperance, and as an enemy to every thing sectarian in the measures for promoting it. If we could destroy every thing of the latter in the outset, we were not unwilling to unite with the mixed multitude around us in furthering the object contemplated in the call of the meeting. We never yet believed that a difference of opinion on religious or political subjects should put up an insuperable bar to union on others. In a good cause, we are willing to unite with others, providing we can all stand upon the level-lay aside points of difference on other subjects, and go to work in friendship and good faith for the promotion of a common good. Our creed exacts as much of us as this. While it condemns intolerance in others, it as loudly condemns it in ourselves The orthodox doctrines we disbelieve; we regard them with abhorrence; and the arts and management by which many of the professors of these doctrines seek to extend them in society, we do most heartily detest. Still, if people of other denominations will meet us or common ground, for the promotion of a corumon object, we do not esteem it a christian duty to withhold our aid in the accomplishment of the object, simply because their views on other subjects differ from ours. But we knew the ambition of the orthodox, and were not ignorant of their having generally contrived to usurp the power over Temperance Societies and to render them auxiliaries in their works of proselytism. As long as we had a well grounded fear of this, we could not unite in the proposed State Society; for we never can aid the cause of orthodoxy under any pretext whatever.

might as well have been left out-especially where he

seemed to offer a side apology for retailers of ardent

spirits; but on the whole, it was a finished, seasona-

We foresee that our article is like to be long, but pardon and have patience with us, reader; having begun we must finish the story.

In conversation with a Methodist clergyman the preceeding forenoon at the State House, we frankly stated our views and our fears. He united in our opin ion and protested that he would go as far as ourself in resisting every thing like sectarism in the proposed Society. He, however, was satisfied that there was nothing of this kind intended. We proposed as a coudition of our uniting and taking part in the approaching meeting, that the Society should publicly and solennly pledge itself, by the adoption of a Resolution we should offer, in the outset, to avoid every appearance of sectarism in all its transactions, reports, &c. &c. He approved the resolution, and voluntarily promised if we would propose it, he would second it. With this understanding and thus prepared, we went to the meeting.

After the delivery of Mr. Putnam's Address, the meeting was called to order by Hon. Samuel M. Pond of Bucksport, and S. Redington, Esq. of Vassalboro*, called to the Chair. Having taken a vote to organize a State Temperance Society, we arose and proposed, for the consideration of the House, the following Res-

" Resolved. That the cause of Temperance is common cause, in which good men of all religious sects, and all political parties unite; and that in the organization of Temperance Societies, in the election of officers, in the transaction of business and in the reports of agents, every thing having even the appearance of sectarism should be carefully and faithfully avoided."

After some remarks expressive of our object in proposing the Resolution-wishing it to be received as a first principle, never to be overlooked or forgotten in the transactions of the Society-and resuming our seat, we looked to the Methodist clergyman, expecting a fulfilment of his promise to second the motion. We looked, however, in vain. He was silent. After a sufficient pause, Philip Leach, Esq. of Vassalboro', an orthodox gentleman of the legal profession, kindly arose and seconded the motion. It was adopted nem con. Our objection being thus obviated, the Society having solemnly pledged itself to all we could ask, we felt no longer at liberty to decline co-operating in this "common cause," Accordingly Br. Thompson and ourself gave in our names as members. We noticed,

too, that many other Universalists from different parts of the State, joined the Society. Soon a Constitution was presented and adopted. It was wisely foreseen by the framers, that it would not do to make the Society a branch of the " American Temperance Society," which is a sectarian concern, and it, accordingly, is independent. The Constitution being adopted, a committee was raised to report a list of names for officers. The report of this committee was accepted. We thought, and still think, too large a proportion of the officers are of one religious sect (orthodox) though some of those gentlemen with whom we are acquainted, we are very willling to trust. We are satisfied that those will faithfully fulfil the spirit of our resolution. It being concluded to employ an Agent in the service of the Society, to visit different parts of the state, collect facts, and promote the cause, a subscription was opened and a liberal sum subscribed to defray expenses. Some Resolutions were passed, and the ceting adjourned.

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For the time being our solicitude was awakened lest ome clergyman should obt in the appointment of Agent, who would go forth under the patronage of the Society, preach orthodoxy, distributing Andover tracts, &c. at the same time. We are happy, however, to do the Executive Committee the justice to say of them, that on the next day they made an appointment of Hon. SAMUEL M. POND, as the Society's Agent. Mr. Pond is a gentleman entitled to the public respect. A personal and religious friend of ours, residing in the same town with Mr. Pond, assures us that as friends of the cause of Temperance and as enemies to sectarism, we have every reason to be satisfied with this appointment. Mr. P. belongs to no church himself, and though he has no improper prejudices against the orthodox, he is far from a proving most of their operations. Above all hypocrisy or artifice, he is regarded as a talented, honorable, strait forward man, who will persevere in this cause even at a considerable sacrifice on his own part. This is such a man as is wanted; and we can safely commend him to the respectful treatment and good offices of the public. A few words on the subject of intemperance. That

this is an evil of frightful magnitude, none can possibly doubt. Alas! how many a once promising man has it prostrated below the level of brutes! How many once happy familes have been made to drink deep from the bitter cup at the hands of the fell demon! But we presume not to recount all the miseries and wretchedness produced by an immoderate use of intoxicating liquors. All around us, every body has seen the rayages of this monster. Who is there can there be a man, who would not gladly do, whatever promised success to redeem our land from this terrible evil? If there be such a man, we are tempted to regard him as an enemy of his species-an enemy of private prosperity and happiness, and of public weal. Whether the Temperance Society, which we have noticed above, will realize an extensive success in the object of its organization, remains to be seen. We hope, indeed, that it will. We pray that it may. There is, to say the least, a prospect of good resulting from it. In this view of the matter we deem it our solemn duty, as a friend of morals, to aid in its object. Our readers need have no apprehension of our ever temporising with the enemy, in a sectarian sense. We shall watch as well as pray. Our situation at present is such as gives us a good opportunity to detect the least departure from the spirit of the Resolution before mentioned; and depend upon it, if that is departed from, our voice shall ring ng and loud in more than one place, in the open and solemn protestations. And it will be heard. The Society is pledged in its very first act-an act that precedes even the Constitution-to avoid every thing sectarian, even in appearance, throughout its whole future history. We have given it a text; if the commentary does not agree with it, there will be an explosion. But we are not disposed now to judge men unfavorably in advance. In truth we do believe, there s a general determination to abide by the text.

We expect a communication from Mr. Pond soon, in the form of a Report, which we shall lay before our readers. It is proposed that the Agent farnish a report of his doings as often as once a fortnight for some paper, and that all other papers in the state will copy

PORTRAIT OF DR. ELY.

Below is a portraiture of Rev. EZRA STILES ELY. D. D. drawn by an impartial and highly distinguished writer-GRENVILLE MELLEN of Portland, Me. We have no doubt that it is true to the life. Mr. Mellen is a literary gentleman of high repute, having we presume no prejudices to gratify or attachments to cherish in the case. He is now performing a tour of the U. States, during which he writes home, to one of the Portland editors, giving interesting sketches of his observations. The letters are written in beautiful style, are very interesting and do great credit to their author. As the reader peruses his description below, he will not forget that the subject of it is one of the most famous divines and a leader of the orthodox party in the United States. We copy it from the Portland Advertiser of July 13.

The next day, being Sunday, I found my way to the church of Dr. Ely. As he is a man of some noton I was desirous of hearing him. In this I was a satisfied. When I entered he was at prayer. I man of about 45, with large curled whiskers, and an air far too genteel for the pulpit—and with infinite sang froid, withal, addressing the Supreme Being in a style so colloquial that I could hardly trust to my ears. The whole affair seemed to me rather a demand as a matter of course, than a petition, as a matter of duty. He was rapid—disconnected—common place—and totally free from all solemnity. No heart could be bowed before such a prayer. It seemed to me that no one of the points which the Dr. urged, in his discourse could reach the hearts of his hearers, because it was impossible for a single one to reach understanding first. I never yet found that the preacher could explain any of those abstruse portions of doctrine, on which he will amplify for the hour together, and an unqualified belief in which he vehe mently urges upon his audience, as e-sential to save them from perdition. Dr. Ely, though undoubtedly man of talent and power, in his way, is no exception to this remark. His attempted illustrations were tion to this remark. His attempted flustrations were either vulgar or obscure;—and I must confess I was grieved as well as disappointed to see so little made of the great practical truth which formed his text, where there was an opportunity to make so much. where there was an opportunity to make so.

The style of his preaching, I cannot designate but by

the style of his preaching, It is off-hand, familiar, the word stang-tohanging. It is off-hand, familiar, often coarse in the extreme, and with no pretensions to eloquence, rightly so called. He was upon the subject of the comparative vanity of worldly posses-sions; and took occasion to introduce Stephen Gir-ird's name, "who," said he in a parenthesis—" is the richest man I know of, to illustrate my argument." In another place he was making some supposition concerning the spiritual state of his grand childrenoncerning the spiritual sate of the grand children-'should I ever have any," said he—" which I hope o God I may have." His hope was, I think, that hey might be pious—a good hope—but how shocking-y expressed! The phrase underscored, every body knows, is familiar to the lips of the profune-and one of to God I may have." nest ejaculations of the streets .- However,

the discourse was extemporaneous, and may have been no specimen of the doctor's written sermons, and a bad one of his colloquial —"After meeting" I was introduced. He meeting and greatleman troduced. His manner is pleasing and gentlemanly During the few moments that I stood by him, I preme twenty females and females only—approa m—shook his ready hand—made some low inq and deposited in his palm a bank note or half dollar to e forenoon's beggary of some sectarian preach-the far west. This was intolerable. The meet the forenoon's beggary or the forenthe far west. This was intolerable. The church is said to be peor—and every thing about it, and the congregation, tell you that it is so—or at least that it is made up of the middling and poorer—though respectable classes of people. Many of these very women looked as though they needed that very money that the people is the people of the constant of the people is the people of the constant of the people is the people of meet the practicing upon their kinder sympathies by men, if they be men, who ought to beg in higher places.

I was satisfied, from what I saw, that here was mis taken zeal on one side, and a want of christian consideration, to use the softest term—on the other;—for the Dr. frequently pocketed the money without saying a word to the aged and poor female that dropped it, like the widow of old, into his hand. To give is well. I applaud it. But to give so-to draw sources for such an object has my hearty reprobation. I was amused with the music in this church. There is no organ—and the tone is pitched by a chorister who sits directly under the desk—in the old deacon's seat—and who, on this occasion, with an accompani-ment of most villainous faces, bore the psalm through at the top of his voice. The congregation joined but such harsh and unvelcome strains I never desire to hear again. The leader's voice was well enough—but he was for giving us to much of it; and his blowing his head off, to do it, vas undignified for the place he distracting; and to ears polite" aborigind, to a degree.

13-We flattered ourselves last week at the prospect of Br. Rayner's being able to obtain a hearing before the public through the columns of Zion's Advocate Vain hope ! and we might have known, had we bethought ourselves, that Adam Wilson would never be guilty of an act of fairness and justice towards an opponent on any controverted subject. From his last paper we learn, that Br. R. had sent him a communication for insertion, but he refuses it a place. Mr. Wilson dares not encounter Mr. Rayner in an open field. He knows that if he would allow him a place, he would defeat him at every point. Still in his note of refusal, he sets off with the following thrice refuted argument. "The fact is, sin and misery have existed and continue to exist, in consistency with a government of infinite power and infinite benevolence. The simple and self-evident maxim is, that what has been in time past, and now is, may be in future-may be to any conceivable duration-may be forever." Mr. W is not connectent to see that his article proves too much and therefore proves nothing. We may say also, that good men have been and continue to be more or less miserable. What has been and is now, may be forever; ergo, good nen may be miserable forever. Indeed if what has been and is are to continue forever, there will never be an end of sin, disease, pain, death. The next world will be no better than the present. It is a fortunate thing for Editor Wilson that he has the control of his own columns-the power of preventing any one being heard in opposition to his sentiments.

CONTROVERSIES.

The readers of the Cincinnati " Sentinel and Star in the West" are about to be entertained by a doctrinal controversy between Rev. M. Campbell-the same that held a controversy two years ago with Robert Dale Owen in Cincinnati-and the Editor of that paper on the other. The challenge proceeds from Mr. C, and the preliminaries have all been settled. Mr. Campbell probably teels elated with his success against Owen, and calculates that it will be as easy for him to immph over the doctrine of " the grace of God that bringeth salvation to all men." In this, we suspect, Mr. C reckons without his host. He will find it infinitely harder work to overthrow the system than he now expects. It is based on the boundless' goodness, wisdom and power of God : and who can raze such a foundation? We shall be pleased to see the contro-

From the Utica "Evangelical Magazine," we learn that a public debate has recently taken place in New York State, between Rev. Mr. Reese, late of Portland. and Rev. Mr. Boyle, a Presbyterian clergyman. The debate continued about a week. A correspondent says: "I have never witnessed any thing half so interesting I am confident it will do immense good in this vicinity. Mr. Reese is a man of uncommon powers : his victory over Mr. Boyle was admitted by all men of The orthodox meeting house, a large new building, was full to overflowng, from five to seven days and evenings,"

NEW MEETING HOUSE.

The Universalists in Howard, Steuben Co. N. Y. are making arrangements for building a house of worship the ensuing season.

MORE INSANITY.

We are assured that in Cornville, a small town in Somerset Co. Me. where there has been a revival fullowing " protracted" operations of late, four personstwo males and two females-have been made crazy by it, and are now laboring under mental derangement. Three persons in Holland, Mass. one in Southbridge, and one in Brookline, N. II. are deranged from the effects of religious frenzy.

MORE SUICIDES.

Mrs. Colburn, wife of a mechanic in Milbury, Mass. minitted suicide a week or two ago, under the influence of despair arising from the fear that she had committed the unpardonable sin. She hung herself in the garret of her house with a handkerchief. She was

The N. H. Patriot has an account, signed by eight citizens of Brookline N. H. informing the editor, that on the 2d January, Mr. Ebenezer Lund put a period to his existence by hanging himself. "He had attended a three day's meeting at Hollis, and was much affected; after which he attended a three day's meeting in this town (Brookline,) and at one time he thought he had obtained a hope, but he soon became melancholy, and fearing that he should be cast off, and his fears still increasing, with his aberations of mind, he hung himself in despair."

ERRATA.

"Alpha" requests us to correct the following errors which appeared in his article of Jan. 13. In first paragraph, 10th line from the top, for "presented as an argument," read "presented as argument." Last paragraph, 18th line from the bottom for " bag of wind" read "log of wood." Same paragraph, 11th line from the bottom for "in also that of moral," reads in Looke's to that of moral." We always do the best we can with all manuscript sent us; but errors will happen sometimes. The communication of "Alpha" was evidently written in haste and not transcribed

from the original. It was with difficulty that we printed so near the author's meaning as we did. Send us legible manuscript, and if there is any errors in print, then blame us-we will not complain. But writers must bear the blame of words which we cannot find

PENOBSCOT CONFERENCE.

The Penobscot Conference of Universalist met in Hampden at the house of Br. J. W. Hoskins, on Wednesday Feb. 25, and organized the council by choosing Br. J. W. Hoskins, Moderator, and Br. E. Wellington, Secretary.

- 1. Voted. That when this Conference adjourns, it adjourns to me t in Cornville on Wednesday, the 22d of Feb. next.
- 2. Read the Report of the Committee chosen to forme a Constitution for the government of this body. This Committe presented a Constitution: but as there were but for present (the weather being very inclem ent and the traveling bad) it was
- 3. Voted. That the further consideration of this Report be deferred until the next meeting.
- 4. Adjourned to meet in Cornvil Feb. 22, 1832. ORDER OF PUBLIC EXERCISES.
- 1. Prayer by Br E. Wellington; 2. Sermon by the same from Math. xvi. 9. 10 .- 3d. Prayer by Br. A. A. Richards. Second service. 1. Prayer by Br. E. Wellington; 2d Sermon, by Br. A. A. Richards, from from 2, Cor, xiii. 11. 3d. Prayer by Br. J. W. Hos Per Order,

E. WELLINGTON, Sect'y.

CONFERENCE IN CORNVILLE.

We hope it will be borne in mind that the Peobsect Conference of Universalists will meet again in Cornville Meeeting house on Wednesday, the 22d of the present month. Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the meeting in Hampden last week was thinly attended. We trust there will be a more general attendance a fortnight from next Wednesday.

PASTORAL SETTLHMENT. The Universalist Society in Hartford, Con. have

nvited Rev. M. H. Smith of Guilford, Vt. to become its Pastor. He has accepted the invitation, and will remove to Hartford forthwith.

ANOTHER LABORER.

It is stated in the N. Y. Christian Messenger, that

gentleman by the name of J. S. Hillyer has entered the ministry of Universal grace.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS. [For the Christian Intelligencer.] A few words Respecting " Alpha."

Br. Drew; I was well aware of that spir-it of bitterness which has so frequently discovered itself from the lips and pens of those who profess to believe future punishment whenever that subject has been introduced. especially in any public paper: I was wel awa e, I say, of that spirit, when I requested G. C. not to introduce it into the controversy between us--I mean future punishment as t has generally been held by many professed Iniversalists. I requested him to show, if he could, that he had not taught that there is misery in a future state, which will never have a final end. This he did not do to my satisfaction, nor to the satisfaction of any one with whom I have ever conversed on subject, who has expressed an opinion. But that controversy, whether wise or fool sh, logical or illogical, fair or abusive, is before the public, and I am willing the public should judge of its merits and demerits. But appears from the Intelligencer of January 13th, that some one who has written over the signature of "Alpha," could not consent to let the subject drop without giving vent to his feelings. Who he is, I know not. is evident, however, that he chooses to fight in the Indian way, i. e. by keeping in am-

Brother G. C. and I contended over our own proper initials; but this gentleman signs "Alpha." In the first place, therefore, would thank him to give us the initials of his name, as I do not wish to have any contention with men who lurk in ambush.

2. He admits misery in a future state; yet argues, that, because he thinks there will be more happiness than misery, the word misery must not be used. He tells us that this is Mr. Paley's opinion &c. Well-does he not remember that I considered Mr. Campbell's doctrine a combined system? a system of universal salvation or happiness, in conjunc tion with a portion of misery which will never have a final end? But has he shown us that the portion of misery which he has admitted will have an end? No. But still the term misery must be objected to, hecause he thinks there will be more happiness in the future state. Every one must see who will take the trouble to read my letters to brother Campbell, that I did not call the future state of any one, according to his theory, an exclusively miserable one. I contended for a portion of misery which will never have a final end, if his doctrine be What, then, does he mean by harping on this subject as he has? Perhaps we may see a portion of his meaning soon.

3. He complains because I did not quote brother Campbell's own words when I replied to him, and offers this as an apology for Lis doing the same thing in writing to me ; yet he says my writing thus was sufficient to make any modest man blush ; I would ask that gentleman (if he may be called one) whether he has blushed any in following my example? If he has not, he must admit that he is an immodest man himself, as my writing is no excuse for his. Perhaps "Alpha" may suppose himself very modest; but he has given us a very bad evidence of it in the communication to which I refer. 4. Be cause I stated to brother C. that I should sooner believe that he who was most miserable here, would be happier in a future state, than I should believe his doctrine, he has taken it for granted that that is my opinion, and goes on to tell about my besitating to preach such a sentiment to pirates. This he will consider modesty, no doubt! I would have Alpha to know that there are many other things which I should sooner believe than endless misery, which I am very far from believing. Query. What doctrine would Alpha preach on board a piratical vessel? Would be dare to preach Universalism? preach God to be a Sovereign of infinite and equal goodness: I see no reason yet to change my theory. 5. I must next notice Alpha's reasoning on identity. And on this point he has betrayed so much weakness

that I should not have replied to it, if it were not for his conspicuous modesty and meekness. not for his conspicuous a man would be wit. er in the state of death than in life; but I er in the state of death than him; but I contended that when he should awake in a future state, he would see as he is now known. and know as he is now known. Still, Alpha and know as ne is not a misfortune that men can asks II It is not a levek ? This is logic, in not be dend once a week and is logic, in it? Aye, perhaps he will excuse himself by calling it modesty. And as he is so particu. calling it modesty. And as he is so particular on the subject of quoting another's own words, I will here quote a few of his, "If an infant six months old, should have all its mind deal its mind deal its mind. an infant six months only and an its mind destroy. ed, and restored again at 5fty, and should wake up in the state of improvement New. ton died in, without any knowledge of the ton died in, without the change of the means which produced the change, I do not suppose there wowie be much identity about Here is logic again! I would like to have Alpha tell us what he means by this? have Alpha ten us restored at fifty, or any other age, how would identity be deany other age, not stroyed? If the mind which had been sus. pended be restored, identity is preserved, whether the means by which the restoration takes place be understood or not. And who will pretend to say that the spirits of the perfect in heaven will not know the means by which they are perfected? I have stated no such thing, nor have I imagined such a thing. I do not know but Alpha may think by this time, that he has lost his infant ident. by this that he has not is evident from his reasoning, and also that he has not made so great an addition to it as he has supposed. 6. Alpha has given it as his opinion that if I will put my fingers into the fire I shall find it to be hot; and if I put my feet in cold water I shall find by the experiment that it Perhaps he has tried the experiment of late; and from his communication, one would scarcely suppose that he would keep out of those two elements. However, if he keeps out of fire a d cold water, unless he treats people generally with more modes. ty and justice than he has me, he will not ty and justice than he has me, he will not keep out of "hot water." 7. Alpha seems to think that I was indecorous in asking broth. er C, to state his opinion on future punish. ment, and to defend it, after he had expressed his readiness to do it. He says: "In Noah's call to the world before the flood; in Newton's call on mankind to the subject of natural philosophy; in Locke's to that of mor. al; in Washington's call on the United Colonies to assert their independence and face the British; or in Jesus Christ's call on all the world to repent and believe the gospel, there is not so much which looks like boasting as in Mr. M's. call on Mr. C. to state and defend his belief in future punishment. I know of but one exception to be found; and that is in the prayer of the pharisee in the temple." Now brother C. could state that he

held himself ready to declare and also to de fead his sentiments on future punishment, after I had requested him to say nothing on that subject -- and all is well. Then because I called on brother C. to do what he declared himself ready to do, I am a pharisee, or at least, but one step from the pharisee who prayed boastingly in the temple !! A What shall I say of a brother who thus tramples upon justice, and commences an unprovoked attack upon me in this unbecoming manner I am constrained to say this : I must either pity the weakness, or despise the malice which induced him thus to write. Nor do I believe that our brethren in Maine who believe in future punishment, will thank him for his " modest" communication. I am not surprised that he has chosen to shoot in the Indian way; for the blunderbuss which he uses seems to do but little more than to knock over its agent; and hence if he were in the open field, he must be doubly exposed.

Lastly. I wish to hold no controversy with Alpha, on the subject of future punis ment, i. e. in the Intelligencer. I am neither convinced by his arguments, nor pleased with his modest introduction. And if he continue to address himself to the public concerning me, in the manner which I have been considering, I may speak his name to the public, and treat his communications according to their desert,

[For the Christian Inteiligencer.]

Extract from a Sermon, on Samuel xxii. 50.

* * * We have only to remark in addition, that our subject applies to matters of faith, as well as to matters of practice. We are believers of a doctrine, which is "every where spoken against." The opposition is strong. But so long as we verily believe the doctrine to be true, we need not fear concerning

its ultimate triumph.

It is a matter of astonishment to many, how this doctrine has forced its way in the world, in the face of such a determined opposition. They say, its advocates are, generally speaking, unlearned men; while the advocates of the opposing doctrine have enjoyed all advantages which accrue from a thorough education. How then, it is frequently inquired, can it be accounted for, that is doctrine is making such rapid progress? This mystery can be explained in a very few words. The grand secret is this. The Advocates of this doctrine have an unwavering confidence in its truth. And while laboring for its advancement, they exercise a living faith that it is the doctrine of God, and that he will make it to triumph. They can proclaim the good news of salvation, and then lift up their hands " without wrath and without doubting," and pray to God that the message may prove true. This spirit of faith fills them with energy and zeal. go forth to the battle with as much confidence as did David of old. Like him, too, they go forth in the "name of the Lord of Hosts, the God of the armies of Israel." They trust in the Lord for assistance.

But how is it with our opposers? Is their

faith so unwavering? Can they pray with so much confidence? Did you ever hear a man pray to God for the damnation of his fellow men? No. However zealously a man may preach the doctrine of endless misery, he prays for the salvation of all. He prays that the doctrine, which he preaches, may prove to be false. He prays that the doctrine, which we believe, may prove to be

Can men, under such circumstances, hare such confidence in the rectitude of cause, and such trust in God for assistance, as those who can pray for success in full as-The one prays for success, confident that he shall obtain it. The other if he prays, secretly hopes for the truth of the opposite doctrine; -- yea, he prays for it.

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of God's grace prevails? Having such ndence, its advocates speak with a power ich their adversaries can neither gainsay resist. One may chase a thousand; and or resist. octrine will prevail. And although its adesmooth stone of truth, and although the estion be clad in full armor, and with all pride of the schools :—yet God will dithe truth, so that it shall sink deep into forehead of the opposition, that it shall down dead, with its face to the earth. hus shall the truth of God prevail over all silion, even as "David prevailed over LUCIUS. he Philistine."

THE CHRONICLE.

"And catch the manners living as they rise."

GARDINER, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1832.

We had the coldest weather on Friday night last at has been experienced in this quarter the present inter. The mercury in the thermometer sunk to 24 erees below Zero. In Boston it was 18 below; in ew York 4, and in Bangor 30.

Loss of the U. S. Schr. Sylph .- This vessel hich sailed from Hampton Roads on the 30th of June et, for the protection of live oak between the Perdiand Sabine Rivers in the Gulf of Mexico, has not en heard of since her departure. No doubt reains of her being lost, and that all on board have rished. She was commanded by Lieut. Com. fl. E. Robinson of Missouri.

The riot in Lyons France, has been very extensive al destructive of human lives. The city was taken assion of by the rioters and many buildings set on re and consumed The disturbances, however, have en quelled, and order is restored.

The Legislature will probably get into the depth of siness in a very few days. Hitherto they have from ecessity remained in statu quo, waiting for the Reorts of Committees. It is understood that much busiess of a local and private nature has come before com-

On l'uesday the Senate proposed a bill incorporaog the Portland Theatre.

On the same day Resolutions were introduced into e llouse, authorizing the appointment of an Agent to isit Massachusetts for the purpose of obtaining the cords of the organization of military companies preous to the Separation.

The nomination of the Hon. Martin Van Buren, as nister to England, was negatived in the U. S. mate on Wednesday of last week, by the casting te of the Vice President

The snow which fell sparingly on Sunday and aday last, has afforded us good sleighing again. It seevery acceptably immediately after the thaw.

A meeting of military men will be held at the old But House, Augusta, on Monday evening next, for purpose of taking into consideration the existing ilitta laws.

EPORT OF THE COMMITTEE On the Manufacture of Hats.

sented at the New York Convention of the friends of Domestic Industry, Oct. 26, 1831. Mr. Crolius from the committee appointed on the object of the manufacture of Hats, and the materials ed in the production of the same.

in the production of the same," reports .

at, although the committee had not been able, in ortatine, to collect all the materials which so ded a branch of manufacture requires, that its the production than unacture requires, that its content in a particular transport of the United States, they ask leave to out the following summary views which, they are rely satisfied from the testimony before them, are in the amount of production and employment each this production. ed by this manufacture. me consumption hats made in the U.

ates, is per annum, equal to \$10,000 000

Say, ten millions five hundred thousand dollars as unual value of the manufactures of hats. information of practical men, exten-

engaged in this business, they have reached the usus, that eighteen thousand people are directly yed in this business, viz:—15,000 men and 3000 women—total, 18,000. o received, in money, paid for their labor, the four millions, two hundred thousand dollars a \$4 200,000.

naterials used in the manufacture of hats confwool, of various qualities, and of furs, which domestic and foreign production; also gum and seed lac, glue, sulphuric and nitric acids, is, verdigris and dye woods—with trimmings er, cloth and silk, of foreign and domestic man-

It is now about thirty years since the first duty was id on inported hats; and since that time, (that the mestic manufacture might be encouraged and there-established,) the original duty has been consideration. original duty has been considera-accessed, by which American hatters were first led to make a stand against foreign manufactur-and finally to drive them out of the market, by shing better and cheaper hats than the people of inited States had been supplied with, before an late protection was afforded in the duty levied on the export of which now makes a handsome item tressury statements.

gn hat is rarely seen in our country, except of the imposing fact, that American hats, re-ghad to their quality, are manufactured at a than must be paid for them elsewhere. Such sults of protection extended to the hatters of results of protection extended to the natters of ited States, that it directly employs 18,000 b, who earn in wages \$4,00,000, or at an avenearly 240 dollars for every person, per annul subsists in the whole, from 50 to 60,000 infer and all this, while the consumer receives a trucket at reduced twice. icle at a reduced price.

article at a reduced price.

I to guard against foreign speculators and excreppies of foreign hats, your committee considerable in the interests of American consumers has manufacturers of hats, that the present duty be fully maintained. Though not very high in ount, it is effective in its operation, and the mences have been as just stated—the principles to your committee believe is equally applicable in important branches of domestic industry. But ay that protection, and the irregularity of the market would throw thousands of hatters out of the ment, who, with their facility.

market would throw thousands of hatters out of ownent, who, with their families, are now combiguities with their families, are now combiguities would in conolu-ion remark, that hat on fareign wool (which is extensively used by distriction of hats than our own.) is equal to 65 per on its cost, while the duty on hars is only 30 eat, and the excess duty on wool, so far as it has an injurious effect; they therefore would east such increase of duty on hars, and especially at both of the duty on hats, and expecially as may meet the duty imposed on the material which is respectively would be advantageous to describe the proposed on the material which is respectively. people in general.

respectfully submitted.
CLARKSON CROLIUS, Chairman.

Maine Legislature.

IN SENATE

Monday, January 23. Leave to withdraw was reported and granted on petition of Joshua Young.

Order of notice on petition of inhabitants of Cumberland. Bill to add \$25,000 to the Capital Stock of

the Central Bank passed to be engrossed. Mr. Emerson from committee on Banks

reported a bill to add \$50,000 to the capitol of the Bangor Commercial Bank, read twice. Mr. Porter was appointed on several com-mittees vacated by the death of Mr. Pike.

A message was received from the Governor, with some documents relating to the Massachuseets Militia Claims. Referred to a select joint committee, on which Messrs. Megquier and Burnham were appointed.

Tuesday, January 24. On motion of Mr. GROTON,

ORDERED, Teat the committee on Manufactures be directed to inquire whether any alteration or amendment may be made to an act entitled an Act for the regulation of Mills, passed February 8th, 1821.

Mr. THAYER, from the committee on the Judiciary asked and obtained leave to be discharged from the consideration of the petition of Thomas Bartlett.

Leave to withdraw was granted on the petition of Nehemiah Leavitt; also on petition

of David Haynes.
On motion of Mr. Talbot,
Ordered, That the joint standing committee on State Lands be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Land Agent, or some other person to sell any lands in the county of Washington, commonly called Indian lands.

Mr. MEGQUIER, from the Judiciary committee, asked and obtained leave to be discharged from a further consideration of an order relating to the assessment of taxes; also petition of Joshua Richardson and oth-

Resolve in favor of Benj. Brown, read once and to-morrow assigned for a second

On motion of MR. THAYER,

ORDERED, That the committee on the Judiary be instructed to inquire what alterations were necessary if any in the law relat-

Bill to increase the Capital Stock of the Bangor Commercial Bank passed to be en-

Bill additional regulating elections read once; also resolve in favor of Nathaniel Has-

Message from the Governor transmitting the report of the Inspectors of the State Pri-

Petition of Waldo Agricultural Society, referred.

WEDNESDAY, January 25. Additional resolve relating to the dividing line between Gray and Windham was read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Resolve in favor of the town of Orland, read twice and passed to be engrossed.

Additional Act respecting Winthrop Bank, read once. An addition act regulating elections; re-

solve in favor of Nath'l. Haskell passed to be Order of notice was granted on petition of

inhabitants of No. 23, to be incorporated in-

An act to incorporate the Woolwich Ferry Company was taken from the files of the

Senate and referred. Resolve in favor of Benj. Brown read second time and passage refused.

An act to enable the inhabitants of Atkinson to assess a tax in money for the repair of highways read once. An act to incorporate the Calais Railway

Company was read once, and Friday assigned for a 2d reading.

The report of the Committee on the peti-

tion of the proprietors of the Kennebec Boom Company was read and recommitted with instructions to report a statement of

The committee reported leave to bring in Bill to incorporate the Eastport Academy

passed to be engrossed.

Order of notice was granted on petition of Bradley and Eastman. Also on petition of Robert H. Eastman et. als. Leave to withdraw to David McKeene et. als.

FRIDAY, January 27. Ordered, That Messrs. Bridgham and Sweat be a committee with such as the House may join, to take into consideration the expediency of providing by law for a general vaccination of the people of the State, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Bills read a second time and passed to be Acts to incorporate the towns of Princeton.

Jones' Point, and Lee; also an act to incor porate Calais rail way company; additional act to provide for education of youth; resolve in favor of gun house at Belfast.

HOUSE.

Monday, January, 23. On motion of Mr. SPROULE,

ORDERED, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting by law, all persons ver 30, and under 45 years of age, from performing military duty, except so far as to require them to keep and annually exhibit ne essary equipments; Also, to inquire into the expediency of allowing all officers and soldiers a reasonable compensation for their time while performing military duty, and to make officers liable to a fine for the non-

Performance of duty.
On motion of Mr JARVIS. ORDERED, That the committee on State Lands, consider the expediency of purchasing of the Penobscot Indians, such of their Townships and Islands as they may be dis-posed to sell, with leave to report by bill or

otherwise. On motion of Mr. Robinson, of Augusta. ORDERED, That Messrs. Robinson, Fernald and Cole, be a committee to consider the expediency of enacting a law making it the duty of Selectmen of towns and assessors of plantations, to enforce the laws relating to the sale of ardent spirit, with leave to report

by hill or otherwise. On motion of Mr. KENT, ORDERED, That the committee on the Judiary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relating to costs in criminal cases, so that County Commis-sioners may allow Justice's fees in cases where the defendant shall be acquainted by the Justice.

On motion of Mr. Carey,

ORDERED, That the committee on State Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for finishing Baring and Houlton road.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, the communications of the several Clerks of Courts in this State on the subject of costs of suits in the Court of C. P. was taken up and referred to the committee who have under consideration the salaries of Clerks.

TUESDAY, January 24. The order offered by Mr. Brosson, requiring of the Judicial officers certificates of their age, was taken up. On motion of Mr. the order was amended by striking out 'Judiciary' committee. Mr. Clifford moved an indefinite postponement. This motion was supported Mr. Williams and opposed by Messrs. Bronson and Dummer. Motion lost, and order then passed. Messrs. Bronson, Lowell and Poor were appointed the Com-Mr. HINKLEY, offered an order, which was

laid on the table, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that the assessors of towns shall tax such inhabitants of unincorporated places as shall notify them of their intention to vote in their respective towns for state of-fices, and prohibiting them from receiving the votes of any such not taxed.

On motion of Mr. BRONSON, ORDERED. That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of repealing an act passed Feb. 21, 1829, entitled 'An act additional respecting the appointment of Clerks of the Judicial Courts," and giving the power therein granted to the Justices of the Supreme Court, to the Governor and Council.

On motion of Mr. SAWYER, ORDERED, That the Committee on Accounts inquire into the expediency of allowing accounts to military officers who have neglected to make

returns into the Adjutant General's office. MR. FESSENDEN, from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Portland and Westbrook, praying for a township of land, to be appropriated for the purpose of purchasing Tukey's bridge and making it free for public use, reported a Resolve granting a township of land. Read once and referred to Committee on State lands.

On motion of Mr. KNOWLTON, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a resolution authorizing the Selectmen of the several towns in this State, to require the inhabitants thereof to give in their votes on the following question, viz: "Shall the Constitution be so amended as that the Legislature shall assemble on the third Wednesday of August, instead of the first Wednesday in January annually?

On motion of Mr. Huse, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of dividing the militia of this State into two general classes, in the following manner, viz:-The first class to include all persons liable to do military duty, between the ages of 18 and 30, to be denominated the active mil itia, and be liable to perform military duty in such a manner as is now or may hereafter be directed by Law, and receive a compensation therefor. The second class to include all persons liable by law to do military duty, except those composing the first class, to be organized independently of the active branch of the militia, except that of assembling annually by companies for the inspection of their arms and equipments, which it shall be

their duty to keep constantly in good order.

Messrs Clifford, Huse and Bicknell were joined to the committee on the report of Mr

On motion of Mr. SWEATT.

ORDERED, That the committee on Literay Institutions be directed to require of the officers of every Literary Institution, praying for aid from the Legislature, to present to that committee an exact account of all donations by them received, whether from this State or Massachusetts, and the amount received from individual subscriptions, and the manner in which the same has been expended-the salaries of their officers-the number of schollars-the amount of tuition-their present funds--the manner of investment--and any other information which the committee d necessary to enable them to decide upon the claims of such Institutions.

An attempt was made to amend the order, but it did not prevail, and after some few re-

marks from different members, it passed. WEDNESDAY, January 25. The resolve from the Senate making are appropriation for the Mattanawcook road, having passed to be engrossed; Mr. Kent moved a reconsideration. The question was

put and carried by a large majority.

An order offered by Mr. Chase was adopted inquiring what alterations in the laws are necessary touching the fisheries in Penobscot

Bay and river.
On motion of Mr. CHADBOURN, ORDERED, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from the poll tax all who are enrolled and actually perform military

On motion of Mr. MAGOUN,

ORDERED, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering, amending, or adding to the laws now in force with respect to the location of highways, and with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

An order was passed instructing the Com-

mittee on Roads to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law the weight of loads, the width of fellows, &c.

At 11 o'clock a convention was formed for the choice of State Treasurer. The result of the first ballot was as follows --

173 Whole number of votes, Necessary for a choice, Abner B. Thomson had And was chosen.

On motion of Mr. Folsom, ORDERED, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire if any and what alteration be necessary in the 3d sec-tion of the law regulating Pilotage, passed

Feb. 24. 1821, with leave to report by bill or

On motion of Mr. O'Brien. ORDERED, That Messrs. O'Brien, Smith of Portland, and Mr. Wight with such as the Senate may join, be a committee to consider the expediency of retaining in the possession of the Legislature all petitions and papers presented in support of Claims against the

State whether allowed or not, with leave to

report by resolve or otherwise.

FRIDAY, January 27. Bill to incorporate St. Albans Academy was read a third time, and passed to be en-

grossed. The order offered by HINKLEY, of Bluehill, a few days ago, to instruct the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing assessors of towns to tax inhabitants of unincorporated places, and prohibiting the selectmen from receiving votes of any person not so taxed, was called up.
Mr. M'CRATE moved an indefinite post-

ponement. Mr. FESSENDEN called for the year and

nays, when the vote should be taken. After some debate between Messrs. Clifford Hamlin Fessenden and Dummer, Mr. Lowell, moved to amend by siriking out all after the word fordered,' and inserting in lieu thereof, 'that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the Selectmen of towns to tax

for the support of government all citizens of

unincorprated places adjoining said towns.'

Amendment adopted. Motion to postpone

was withdrawn, and the order as amended

On motion of Mr. Gallison, Ordered, That the Joint committee on finances be instructed to inquire into the expediency of assessors exempting from taxa-tion old and infirm persons and by so doing deprive them of the right of suffrage.

On motion of Mr. Shapleigh, Ordered, That the joint standing commit-

tee on Literary Institutions, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the 5th section of an additional act providing for

the education of youth, passed Feb'y 25, 1825. On motion of Mr. Frost, Ordered, That the committee on Banks be instructed to enquire into the expediency, of repealing, the 2d section of an act to restrain unincorporated Banking associations, and for other purposes, passed March 13, 1821' so as to give bills of a denomination less than \$5 of every incorporated Bank in the State of the same currency as those of Banks of New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

On motion of Mr. Rust, Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into expediency of so altering the 3d section of the act entitled an Act for the abolition of imprisonment of honest debtors for debt," passed March 31, 1831, as to allow Justice of the Peace not being of the quorum to administer the poor debtors oath.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

At a Meeting held at the Old Court House, in Augusta, on the 30th January 1832, in pursuance of previous notice, for the purpose of adopting some measures for an improvement in the Militia Laws, after the neeting had been called to order by Col. John O. Craig of Gardiner, Gen. Amos II. Hodgman was elected to the Chair, and Geo. W. Bachelder chosen Secretary. Gen.Joseph Chandler, Col. Butterfield, and H. Bridge. Esq. having been nominated by the Chair, were elected a committee to nominate to the convention a committe of seven, to take into consideration the militia bill reported to the Legislature of 1831 and referred by them to the present, and report thereon, together with such resolutions as they may deem expedient, at the adjourned meeting of this convention. The above committee reported the following gentlemen, viz. Cols. J. W Webster, E. P. Barstow, John O. Craig, Oliver Bean, Rufus C. Vose, George Sproul, and Maj. Rufus K. Lane, who were unanimously elected. On motion of H. Bridge, Esq. voted, that when this meeting shall adjourn, it be to this place, on Monday next at half past 6 o'clock P. M.

On motion of D. Bronson, Esq. voted, that the Secretary cause the doings of this convention to be published in such public jourpals in this town, Hallowell and Gardiner, as will insert the same free of expense.

Voted to adjourn. AMOS H. HODGMAN, Chairman. GEO. W. BACHELDER, Secretary.

A correspondent of the Newbern Sentinel, after noticing, with an expression of high admiration, the liberal bequest of Mr. GIRARD, mentions that Mr. Moses GRIFFIN about fifteen years since, left the sum of fifty or sixty thousand dollars for the establisment of a free school in that town. It would appear that recently, in the suburbs of the town, a house has been built one story high. and 20 by 30 feet square; over the door of which is a marble slab, bearing the inscription, GRIFFIN'S FREE SCHOOL, but that door has never been opened to scholars. Schools must not only be willed, but the will must be executed.

A case of much interest was tried a few lays since in the Superior Court before his

Honor Chief Justice Jones: It appeared that the defendant had lent his check of \$500, to a third person, who informed the plaintiff when passing it, that it was a borrowed check.

The check was protested, and the present action was brought to recover the amount from the lender. The defence raised was that the check

was given without any consideration. The Judge after a strong opinion in favor of the legality of the defence, recommended that a verdict should be given for the plain tiff; subject to the opinion of the whole bench.

-. V. Y. Enq.

THE CHOLERA .-- An interesting article in the London Quarterly Review, estimates the deaths by this disease (no doubt contagious) at FIFTY MLLIONS, since it first appeared 160 miles S. E. of Calcutta, in 1817. In Bassora, in 15 days, from 15 to 18,000, out of a population of 60,000, were carried off. It is w settled that the Cholera, at Sunderland and New-Castle, in England, is the Indian disorder. If so it will probably spread through England France, and we have good cause to fear its introduction here .- Keene N. H. Sentinel.

On Tuesday night the dwelling House of Capt. Jacob Weston of Duxbury was consumed with all its contents; Capt. W., Widow Southworth, and Mr. Geo. Cushman, a Revolutionary patriot, perished in the flames.

Light House Burnt .- The Light House on Partridge Islands, St. John, N. B. has been burnt down. Editors of newspapers are requested to notice the fact, as by so doing; it is possible that both lives and property may be saved .- Eastport Sentinel.

CONGRESS .- At the latest dates both branches had the protective system in discussion. Col. Johnson has again introduced a bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt; and the ratio of representation was still open to debate. The latest proposition, which seems to be well supported, fixes the ratio at 44,000. This would give Maine nine representatives and leave but a triding fraction.

The National Intelligencer thinks that Congress will not rise before the first of June. The Bank and Tariff questions will doubtless consume a great deal of time, and the Intelligencer thinks another important subject will be introduced, viz. a project for an uniform system of Bankruptcy. These are all important subjects and much can and will be said the portant subjects, and much can and will be said on both sides of them.

TEMPERANCE.—A great Temperance meeting has been held in Washington. Messrs Grundy, Webster, Everett and other distinguished gentlemen addressed

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE —A New York paper of Friday last, says, "We are now out of news from Europe for 58 days." The next arrivals will doubtless bring interesting intelligence

APPOINTMENTS.

In pursuance of a vote of the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, and by the consent of the Speaker, the EDITOR has made an appointment for religious exercises in the Capitol at Augusta, next Sunday; at which time be proposes to exchange services with Rev. M. RAYNER of Portland, who will supply his place at Augusta.

Br. E. Wellington will preach in the Court House in Bangor, next Sunday; in Cornville, near Fogg's tavern, the 2d Sunday in February; and in Solon on the 3d Sunday in February.

Br. D. Fobes will preach at Poland Corner on Sunday the 19th inst.

Br. George Bates will preach in Danville on Sunday next.

Br. N. C. Fletcher will preach in Waldoborough, on Sunday the 19th inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We admitted the communication of "Alpha" perhaps, without due consideration of the consequences to which it might lead. We must protest to all our brethren, that we do not desire a controversy in the Intelligencer on the subject of future or no future punishment. Having admitted "Alpha" however, it is "B. B. M.'s right to be heard in reply. We respect both of these brethren very highly, and should greatly regret to give offence to either; we may, however, be permitted to hope it may be consistent with the views and feelings of both to terminate the controversy where it is. In the course of life we are all of us sometimes called upon to sacrifice our personal feelings for the general good; and we strongly doubt whether the general good requires a personal controversy of this kind. We submit the subject, however, for their dispassionate consideration.

MARRIED.

In Dixmont, Charles Gilman, Esq. Attorney at Law, o Miss Annette Maria Dearborn. In Beverly, Mass. Mr. Shadrach Meshach Abednego

Fiske to Miss Lucy Standley.

In Orono, William C. Fillebrown, Esq. to Miss Ann Maria Reed, daughter of John Read, Esq. Tidings of this "happy match" were communicated to us by an envelope covering a generous slice of elegant wedding cake. Long be the lives and uninterrupted the happiness of this worthy nair.

envelope covering a generous slice of clegant webung cake. Long be the lives and uninterrupted the happi-ness of this worthy pair.

In Beltast, Mr. David W. Lothrop to Miss Mary Jane White, daughter of Mr. Jonathan White.

In Richmond, by Rev. Mr. Grant, Mr. Levi Har-riman, of Litchfield, to Miss Mary Hale, of Richmond. In Banger, Mr. Louis T. Cushing, of Brunswick, to Miss Ann Maria Webb, of Portland.

DIED, In this town, on Sunday last, Mrs. Rosanna, wife of Rev. Mr. Waterhouse, aged 30—in full assurance

of a heavenly immortality.

In Camden, of consumption, Mr. Daniel Rust. firm in the faith of Universal redemption.

In Hallowell, Mrs. Catharine T. Robinson, wife of

Mr. Jesse D. Robinson, aged 26.
In Augusta, Mrs. Ann North, wife of Mr. Gershom
North, aged 62.
In Bettast, Mrs. Mary Williamson, aged 73.
In Bettast, Mrs. Mary Williamson, aged 73.
In Litchfield, on the 23d inst. Dr. Jesse Pike, aged

In Freeport, 27th inst. Mr. Eliphas Dennison, aged

In Portland, James Neal, a member of the Society In Portland, James Iven, a memory of Friends, aged 64.
In Buxton, on the 19th ult, Mrs. Susan, wife of Capt. Gibeon Elden, aged 70 years, after a short but distressing confinement of 48 hours. She arose on the morning of Tuesday in perfect health, and attended to the domestic concerns of her family with activity and cheerfulness until about ten o'clock in the forenoun, when she was most violently attacked with an excruwhen she was most violently attacked with an excru-ciating pain in her left temple, which occasioned some intervals of mental alionation, and continued till twelve, when she (as her friends thought) fell into a profund

sleep, which proved to be the sleep of apoplexy, from which she never awoke, till death relieved her from her distress, at half past nine on Thursday following. By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Providence her aged and much respected husband has been be-reaved of a tender, kind and loving companion, her children of a virtuous, amiable and affectionate mother, and her neighbors of a friend who was ever ready to minister to their necessities in times of affliction and distress, and one who improved every opportunity to render herself useful to her numerous friends and acquaintances, "in her day and generation." As for enemies she had none. She was for a number of years before her death a firm believer in the heart cheering octrine of a Universal Salvation by Jesus Christ, who she believed to be her Saviour, and God her friend. She continued unwavering in her belief so long as reason held her empire. Her remains were interred on Saturday after an interesting and appropriate discourse by the Rev. Mr. Rayner of Portland, from lat Corinthians, xv. 26. "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death."—Com.

LOST.

BY the subscriber, resident at Sidney, as is supposed in crossing the river from Gardiner to Pittston, on Saturday evening last, a BUFFALO SKIN somewhat worn. Whoever may have found the same, and will leave it at this office, or with Dea, Bənjamin Follansbee, of Pittston, shall be suitably rewarded.

HENRY RICHARDSON.

Jan. 30, 1832.

THE new Brick DWELLING HOUSE, formerly occupied by Mr. WM. C. PERKINS, situated in the village of Gardiner, with all the land and out buildings thereon attached.

The House contains two parlors, two sitting rooms, two kitchens, three sleeping rooms and two chambers, all of which are finished in good style. There is also attached to the House a good Stable and Wood house, with a good Well of water and a Cistern for rain water with pumps, &c. under cover; and in front of the House is a small garden. The House is so planned that it may be occupied by two families if desirable and be entirely separate from each other.

The above estate is pleasantly situated and is con-sidered a very eligible residence for a genteel family, and will be sold on the most favorable terms to close a For further particulars please apply to SAM'L J. BRIDGE, Assignee, Boston, or Mr. JAMES BOW-

Jan. 28, 1832. GW

Register for 1832.

UST published and for sale by P. SHELDON, the MAINE REGISTER and UNITED STATES LENDER for 1882. Jan. 30, 1832.

POETRY

The rich man and the poor man .- KHEMNITZER. So goes the world; -if wealthy, you may call This friend, that brother; -friends and brother Though you are worthless—witless—never mind it; You may have been a stable bey—what then? 'Tis weath, good Sir, makes honourable men. You seek respect, no doubt, and you will find it.

But if you are poor, heaven help you! though your sire Had royal blood within him, and though you Possess the intellect of angels too,
'Tis all in vain;—the world will ne'er inquire
On such a score.—Why should it take the pains? 'Tis easier to weigh purses, sure, than brains.

I once saw a poor fellow, keen and clever, Witty and wise.—he paid a man a visit, And no one noticed him, and no one ever Gave him a welcome. "Strange," cried I," whence is it?" He waiked on this side, then on that, He tried to introduce a social chat; Now here, now there, in vain he tried; Some formally and freezingly replied,

And some
Said by their silence—"Better stay at home."

A rich man burst the door,
As Crœsus rich, I'm sure
He could not pride himself upon his wit;
And as for wisdom, he had none of it;
He had what's better;—he had wealth.
What a confusion!—all stand up erect— These crowd around to ask him of his health; These crowd around to ask time of the heath;
These bow in honest duty and respect;
And these arrange a sofa or a chair,
And these conduct him there.
"Allow me Sir, the honour;"—Then a bow
Down to the earth—It's possible to skow Meet gratitude for such kind condescension? The poor man hung his head,

And to himself he said. "This is indeed beyond my comprehension:"
Then looking round,
One friendly face he found, One friendly face he found,
And said—"Pray tell me why is wealth preferr'd
To wisdom?"—"That's a silly question, friend!"
Replied the other—"have you never heard,
A man may lend his store
Of gold or silver ore,
But wisdom none can borrow, none can lend?"

AGRICULTURE.

We insert the following from that excellent periodical the American Farmer, because we believe there are many judicious and valuable ideas contained in Farmers of Maine are highly interested in the breeding of neat and other stock. Any thing therefore which will throw light upon the subject, or merely excite enquiry cannot come amis.

From the British Farmers Magazine. Prize Essays presented to the Manchester Agricultural Society, at the annual meete ing held 28th September, 1830. No. II. AN ESSAY ON CATTLE By JOHN WRIGHT, Esq. of Chesterfield.

Quæ cura boum, qui cultus habendo Sit pecori Hinc canere incipiam.

Virg. Georg. The great attention that has been paid by almost every spirited owner and occupier of land in the kingdom, to this branch of rural economy, shows the importance that is attached to it by those engaged in

agricultural pursuits. During the last century a society, having for its object "the improvement of the breed of cattle," was formed under the auspices of a noble dake, and since that time has been countenanced and supported by many of the nobility and gentry, of whom some were the highest in rank and fortune in the kingdom. Patronized and encouraged by Lord Althorp, and other distinguished characters, the society still continues to flourish, and an annual exhibition takes place in London about Christmas. to award prizes and liberal premiums for fat cattle of nearly every description. Similar societies, having for their object the exhibition and encouragement of breeding stock, have also been formed in most counties, and in some parts of the kingdom almost every market town has had its kindred institution. Thus one agricultural district seems to have vied with another in promoting a national benefit by endeavoring to improve in the highest degree that particular breed of cattle which was indigenous to each. It cannot be denied that many a beautiful specimen of every species has been exhibited highly creditable to its respective owner. The high price given for choice animals has caused a greater number of the best bulls, of different herds, to be kept even by those who did not rank as bull breeders, hence it was that superior bulls came within the reach, and into possession of smaller farmers, and inferior breeds were thus considerably improved, whilst other circumstances conspired to injure what was then considered the best description of cattle. In size, in constitution, and in the quantity and quality of their milk, the best animals are not now what they then were. The principal couse of deterioration seems to have been the general, and I may add, the almost universal practice of farmers to breed from "small males." Men of education and talent have written in favor of this practice, and men of practical experi-

theory and the practice above alluded to. In explaining the principle of breeding from small males, we will suppose the male and female to possess equal qualities in all other respects except size; and we will also assume that the bull individually contributes to the formation of the fœtus at least an equal proportion with the cow. According to all the known laws of procreation, the produce will partake in an equal degree of the nature of its two parents, and be of a size intermediate between them. By this system, therefore, the size of the offspring is on every descent proceeding in a perpetually decreasing ratio; and in a number of generations the aggregate amount of these diminutions will be found to be very considerable indeed. For instance, by beginning to

ence have implicitly followed their sug-

gestions. This erroneous principle will

explain the degeneration that has taken

place among the best description of cattle,

and it shall be my object at once to des-

cribe and to endeavor to confute both the

weight of the herd, taking it for granted [&c. and that other beasts may be selected to be uniform, is 70st. and from a bull of a herd of which the average weight is 65st. the female produce, as is well known, will be 67 1-2st. Observe, that it is not the weight of the bull himself, but the average weight of the race of cows from which the bull is descended, that should be the groundwork of calculation. Again: the heifer calf, bred as above, will, when old enough, according to this principle, be put to a bull of a herd of cows 5st. less on an average, and the next generation will have decreased to 65st. So that, in the course of a few years or generations, the original stock will be reduced in size to such a degree, that little will remain to distinguish it from some herds of small and inferior cattle, except color and the other characteristics peculiar to the species independent of size.

There are but few persons experienced in breeding cattle, who have not observed variations from this general law of procreation. Sometimes the small animal produces a large one, sometimes the large one a small one. Such anomalies are accounted for by supposing that the small stock, from which the large one is bred, has descended from a race of cattle formerly large, but rendered small by bad keeping, delicacy of constitution, or some other cause, which an acquaintance with its pedigree might elucidate.

On the other hand, large parents may produce much smaller progeny than themselves, from their being descended from a smaller stock, but become large from extra keeping, or, which is equally probable, from their partaking of the size of a cross which has at some former period been introduced into their ancestors. This is what is generally called breeding back; but all these are exceptions from the established maxim, that "like begets like," and are the effects of the caprice of man, produced by a want of regularity and system in the selection of the different animals from which he breeds.

The principal reason why small males have been and are recommended in preference to larger ones, is an opinion which has and does prevail that they are better shaped, and possess more perfect symmetry, but this opinion is in the author's judgment by no means conclusive. It is admitted, however, that their imperfections are less perceptible; but that they do exist in smaller as well as larger animals is equally certain, and would be visible in the former, as well as the latter, if the scale of the former were enlarged as a picture can be by a pentagraph. The defective parts of the smaller animal would then be increased in due proportion, so as to be observable even by a careless eye. Besides, the bad points of the smaller animal are concealed by fat; and should there be a failing between two perfect points a little extra quantity of fat will soon hide from the casual observer, but such hidden defects will not escape detection from the finger of a judge.

It will be remembered by some, that after the first great improvement took place in the breed of sheep by Mr. Bakewell, his sole attention was directed to symmetry, leaving out of consideration, size, wool, and constitution as things of minor importance, but experience very soon proved that the parts which had been neglected were of the utmost importance to the farmer, and that sheep could not be deemed good without them. Those who had adopted his principles, therefore, retraced their steps, and whoever has persevered in breeding from sheep possessing the above mentioned qualities, discarded by Mr. Bakewell and the advocates of his system, has been amply repaid by the re sult.

In the same way that the breeders of Leicester sheep had to retrace their steps, must the breeders of cattle proceed, by adopting a system differing from what they have followed, and afterward by persever ing in that which experience has proved to be consistent with the laws of nature, and productive of the happiest effects in improving the desirable qualities in cattle. Sheep, it must be observed, by coming more quickly round to maturity, more quickly shew an error in their system, and for the same reason any error in sheep is more quickly corrected and they are more easily brought back to their former constitution. But neat cattle require a number of years to make any material alteration in them, either for the better or worse.

There is another system of breeding which has had its advocates, and which should be cautiously abstained from entailing the most pernicious consequence-I mean that of "breeding in-and-in." It is not now so necessary to give this caution as it was some years ago. The public have perceived the baneful effects of this system, and by many theoretical as well as practical farmers has the bugle of alarm been repeatedly sounded. But is this essay should fall into the hands of breeders who still adopt the in and in system, let those breeders be reminded by one, who wishes well to his neighbors, that he has seen hundreds of otherwise beautiful animals die as victims to this unnatural and incestuous practice, and that the reasons produced in favor of it are, in the author's judgment, altogether insufficient to establish it as either natural or serviceable. Cattle thus bred have been recommended as being neater in form, as having less offal, a greater inclination to feed, &c. &c. and advocates have referred to animals feræ naturæ, in order to show that breeding in and in may be carried on with impunity. To these we object, afbreed from a cow of which the average that they are in fact neater in form, &c. as they are.

possessing all these perfections in an equal degree; and experience has taught us that their neatness in form is produced by a shortness in the backribs, by diminution in size, and an effeminacy of character. The lightness of offal attributed to them proceeds from a want of healthy flesh and substance generally and all which are strong indications of a weakened constitution, and of the ruinous consequences of incestuous intercourse.

It is also a notorious fact that beasts so bred are not so certain te breed, though it may be difficult to assign a reason; but if we look to the period before this system was fashionable we shall find that cows then very seldom failed to breed, and that it was then as rare an occurrence for a bull not to propagate as it is now common. To be Continued.

THE ARTS.

LIBERALITY OF A MECHANIC. We copy the following notice from Silliman's Journal, with great pleasure. The example of Mr. Brewster is worthy of all praise. It is a pattern of usefulness, which speaks a good lesson to the rich but parsimonious. " Go and do thou likewise.'

12. Franklin Institution of New Haven. A patriotic and enterprising citizen of New Haven, Mr. James Brewster, a practical mechanic, and long well known for his extensive manufactory of excellent carriages, has recently erected, at his own expense, an establishment for popular lectures. Mr. Brewster has devoted two stories of a large and handsome building to this purpose. One of them is occupied by the lecture room and laboratory, and the other by a cabinet of natural history, and apartments for those who may be connected with the institution. The lecture room will contain three hundred persons; it is airy, well lighted, and finished in good taste. It is equally well adapted to lectures, of an intellectual character only, as to those of experiment and illustration by machines and models, and by specimens in natura! history. An apparatus is already collected, and will be, from time to time, enlarged, and the cabinet of natural history, is rich in minerals, rocks and shells.

Gentlemen, accustomed to such duties, are engaged to give short courses of lectures in different departments of science, arts and literature, and it is expected that a mental entertainment will thus be afforded during nearly every week in the year. The lectures are open to strangers as well as citizens; the charges will be only sufficient to pay the expenses, and should there be any thing remaining, it will be devoted by Mr. Brewster to the formation of a library for the institution. At the head of it, is placed Mr. C. U. Shepherd, a gentlemen already advantageously known as a zealeus and successful cultivator of natural knowledge, especially of chemistry and natural history, and more especially of mineralogy and botony. Mr. Shepherd will be responsible to give system and effect to the lectures and at three preliminary meetings the design of the institution has already been explained to different divisions of citizens and strangers. We need scarcely say that Mr. Brewster's example is worthy of all praise and imitation, especially when we add, that his exertions and contributions are equally conspicuous in the promotion of every other important interest of the community.

We hope to announce, at no distant day, another example, -not of a mechanic, as in this instance, but of a practical farmer, who, earning his money at the plough, and willing to see good done while he is vet in vigorous, middle life, bestows his earnings, by thousands, for the promotion of liberal knowledge.

MISCELLANY.

Extract from Dr. Wayland's Discourse before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University. TASTE is the sensibility of our nature to

the various forms of nature which the Creator hath spread with such profusion around us. He who made the mind for beauty, made beauty also for the mind. He hath it upon the spangled meadow and on the burnished cloud. He hath chisseled it in the gigantic majesty of the cedar of Lebanon, and in the trembling loveliness of the tendril which twines around its branches. In obedience to its laws, He hath taught the linnet to flutter in the grove, and the planets to revolve in their pathway through the heavens. We hear it in the purling brook and in the thundering cataract, and we perceive it yet more legibly inscribed upon all those social and moral qualities, in the exercise of which, our Maker hath intended that we should be forever approaching nearer and nearer to the exhaustless source of uncreated excellence. These are the models which nature presents for the contemplation of the Artist ; and just in proportion to this power of detecting among her complicated forms the simple elements of lovliness, and combining them according to the examples which she herself hath set before him, while he will fill the vacant canvass with images of beauty, and animate the dull, cold marble with breathing intelligence. It is this communion with nature which confers on the artist, what Lord Chatham has so well denominated the prophetic eye of taste, and which has left the Belvidere Appollo, and the Medican Venus, the temple of Minerva, to illustrate to all coming generations what genius can accomplish. We see thus that in taste, as in all the original operations of the human mind, it is the sublimfirming that it has not yet been proved est attribute of intelligence to see things

We recommend the following to the serious consideration of our brother Mechanic's and working men of every description. It is taken from an address by Cyrus Barton, Esq. editor of the N. H. Patriot.

I shall not, after what I have said, be understood as speaking disparagingly to educa-On the contrary, I would have every mechanic give his son such an education as his means will allow, and that of the most liberal kind. And here I would remark up on what strikes me as a most palpable error, into which the people of our country have fallen; and that is, a general idea imbibed that a liberal educacion is incompatible with the calling of a mechanic. A liberally educated mechanic, is an individual almost if not altogether unknown in New-Hampshire. It seems to be taken for granted that a young man who has had the advantage of a college education is entirely unfitted for any mechanical trade, of laborious occupation; and that he must study a profession, whether qualified or not, and whether or not any of the professions offer him the least chance of success. Nothing can be more absurd, and I am happy to have it in my powre to notice a solitary departure from a rule which has been, heretofore, almost invariably followed. The case to which I allude, is that of a gentleman, a native of our granite hills, now a respected and highly esteemed citizen of the commercial metropolis of New-England.— Having amassed a fortune by a strict attention to a mechanical ealling, he has determined that his sons shall pursue the same honorable and sure road to wealth and prosperity. Two of those sons are now enjoing the advantages of a college instruction. During vacations, they are constantly found in their father's work shop, occupying their places amongst the journeymen and apprentices-and both, when graduated, are to be regularly apprenticed to the business. This plan of education can hardly fail of success; and I am much mistaken in my estimate of character if these young men, thus educated in the science, as well as in the particular duties of a mechanic, do not rise to the first place in society. And what, let me ask, would be the consequences upon the charac ter and standing of mechanics, were this system generally adopted by the wealthy among them in this country?"

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs,

WEBBER & JONES, Cabinet Makers and Turners, have constantly for sale, at their Warehouse, Water-street, Gardiner, a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, CHAIRS, &c. as cheap as they can be purchased on Kenneber river for cash, country produce or approved credit, mong which are-Grecian Card ables.

> do. Card

Secretaries, Common Dining Chairs, Patent Seat Rocking do. do. Work do. Common Rocking do. Painted Wash Stands,

do. Sinks, do. Toilet Tables, High Post Bedsteads, ditto ditto Low Post ditto

do. Pembroke do. Common do. do. Painted do. do. Wahogany Cradles, Pine Cot ditto Cribs, &c. &c.
W. & J. execute all kinds of TURNING in wood

do. Dining do. do. Pembroke do. do. Work do.

do. Pembroke do.

n the most favorable terms, such as Columns for ouses, Bed Posts, &c. &c. Gardiner, Dec. 28, 1831.

New-England Magazine. VIVIS DAY FUBLISHED by J. T. & E. BUCK-INGHAM, No. VII. of the NEW-ENGLAND MAGAZINE, for January, 1832.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.—Art. I. The New Year; II. The Masked Cavalier; III. Is a belief in Ghosta, consistent with Reason; IV. The American Colonization Society; V. Hyum to Plotus; VI. Feeling and Sentiment; VII. The Employments of Death; VIII. Domestic Architecture; IX. The Dilemma; X. Virginia; XI. Old Books; XII. The Song of the Fairies; XIII. Letters from Ohio, No. 4; XIV. The Progress of Ridicule; XV. Dead Letters Revived; XVI. The Hebrew Minister's Lament; XVII. A Legend of Christmas Eve; XVIII. Reform; XIX. Sonnet; XX. To Mary; XXI. A Erief Farewell. XXII. MONTHLY RECORD, POLITICS ANDSTATISTICS. United States; New-Hamp-hire; Vermont; CONTENTS. TISTICS: United States; New-Hampshire; Vermont; Massachusetts; Connecticut; Pennsylvania; Maryland; outh Carolina; Georgia; Kentucky; Ohio; Illinois

lichigan; Territory of Huron.

XXIII. LIFERARY NOTICES.—The Bravo: A AATH. LITERARY NOTICES.—The Brayo: A Tale, by the author of the Spy, Red Rover, &c.; The History of America, by Thomas F. Gordon, A Guide for Emigrants, by J. M. Peck; Cobb's Silk Mannal; The Cabinet of Natural History, and American Rural Sports; The American Annual Register, for 1829-20. XXIV MISCELLANTES. Petrified Forest; Pyramids of Teotihuacan in Mexico; Maternal Tenderness in a Sparrow; Fayetteville; Discovery. XXV. OBITEART NOTICES.
XXVI. LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.
Subscriptions received by P. SHELDON, Gardiner.

Subscriptions received by P. SHELDON, Gardiner. Boston, Jun. 2, 1832.

Girl wanted.

SMART, capable, neat and trusty GIRL is wanted to do the work in a small family. Inquire at office.

Jan. 13, 1832. this office.

Universalism Defended. USI' received and for sale by P. SHELDON, "Universalism defended;" A reply to several discourses delivered by Rev. Trine; by Rev. L. R. Paige. Rev. T. Merritt against that doc-

ST. PAUL A UNIVERSALIST"-A sermon by Rev. DIVINE LOVE"-A sermon by Rev. M. Rayner. Jan. 5, 1832.

SCHOOL.

HOOL.

HOLMES would respectfully give notice, that
the Spring term of his SCHOOL will commence on the 20th of February next; where the follawing branches will betaught, viz :—Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Geography; English Grammar; French,
Latin and Greek Languages; Surveying; Navigation;
Linear, Isometrical and Perspective Drawing and their
application to Architectural and Mechanical designs.
Chemistry and the elements of Natural History will be mistry and the elements of Natural History will be taught to those who may wish instruction therein. He has been to considerable expense and trouble to fit up a chemical apparatus which will be at the service of those who are pursuing Chemistry. For the common studies 3 dollars per quarter

For the common studies 3 donars per quarter.

For the Languages, Surveying, &c. Chemistry,
Drawing and Natural History, \$4 per term.

Should forty permanent scholars be obtained, a competent a sistant will be employed. Gardiner, January 26, 1832.

New Singing Books. ST received the 21st edition of SONGS OF THE TEMPLE, or BRIDGEWATER COL-

LECTION, improved by an entire new classification of the whole work and the addition of sixty new and beautiful tunes, hymn- and anthems. This will be eknowledged to be the best edition ever issued of Also, a new impression of the tenth edition of the

Oston Handel and Haydn Collection.
For sale by P. SHELDON. Dec. 8, 1831.

To the Honorable JEREMIAH BAILLY, Judge of Probate within and for the Lincoln:

Lincoln:
ESPECTFULLY represents John Page RESPECTFULLY represents John Page of doinham, in the county of Lincoln, Admin to of the estate of Janza Woodward and Bowdoinham, in said county, deceased, that he somal estate of the said deceased is not seen the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to among just debts which he owed. Said Page therefore that he may be empowered and dicreased to sell so of the real estate of the said deceased as may be cient to raise the said sum, with incidental characteristics. of the real estate of the said deceased as may be cient to raise the said sum, with incidental that And said Administrator further represents that a tial sale of said real estate would greatly input residue, therefore the said Administrator problem to sell the whole of real estate, at public auction or private sale.

VO

LINCOLN SS .- At a Probate Court held at Top within and for the county of Lincoln, on the second day of August, A. D. 1831.

On the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the On the foregoing petition, O'dered, That the Petitioner give notice to all persons interested in estate, to appear at a Court of Probate to be be at Topshan on the third Tuesday of February and causing a copy of said Petition with this Order is the country of t causing a copy of said Fertion with this Order is published three weeks successively previous to Court in the Christian Intelligencer, printed at 6 ner.

J. BAILEY, Judge of Probate.

Copy—Attest: John H. Sheppard, R.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of To the Honorable the Senate and House resentatives of the State of Maine:

YOUR Petitioners would humbly represent they are a Body Corporate and known of the Kennebee Boom Proprietors Legislature restricted, in the Act of Inc. the proprietors to that part of said River which united above Augusta Toll Bridge. They wo uated above Augusta Toll Bridge. They were testent, that there are large quantities of Lamber prepared to run in said River this set it is necessary that Booms should be considered the safest places and that the proprietors authorized to fasten their Logs at the Shore River where they can be most secure; that waters are the safest altogether for Booms and catching and securing Logs and other Lumber aforesaid River. That when Logs are stopped the tide waters in high water, they become go in low water, and it is then expensive getit to the water; and difficult rating them d mills—situated on the tide waters; for the and others that might be urged the Corporati the Legislature to extend the Act of facor down River, through the town of Gardiner, power the Corporation to erect a Boom at Brown's Island in the town of Hallowell; a npower them to erect a Boom on the East ie River at Fairfield, by amending the second of said Act.

By order of the Directors of the Boom Corporat SETH PAINE, Jr. Secreta Gardiner, January 12, 1832.

Universalist Expositor, No. JUST published by MARSH, CAPEA & L. 362, Washington-street, The Universalist Estor for November, 1831,—Contents:

Art. I. Influence of Sectarism upon the Litter and Scientific Institutions of our Country, consider reference to the expediency of establishing Security of the content of the co

and Seminaries to be exclusively under the Universalists. Art. H. Vindication of the Divine Characte

Sermon, from Job xxxvi. 2-"Suffer me a lin I will show thee that I have yet to speak behalf." Art, III. Water Baptism.

Art. IV. Intolerance the effect of a belief in less Misery.
Art. V. The Phrases Born Again. New Cres

Art. V. The Furases Born Again, Newers
"Except a man be born again, he cannot see the
dom of God." John iii. 3. "If any man
Christ, he is a new creature; old things are
away; behold, all things are become new."

Art. VI. A Rich Man shall hardly enter in kingdom of heaven.—"Then said Jesus unto ciples, Verily I say unto you, that a rich man hardly enter into the kingdom of heaven."

Subscriptions received by P. SHELDON

Meeting house at Waterville Proposals will be received by the unders for building a Meeting Hou e for the First versalist Society in Waterville, the ensuing seaso

For creeting the frame of said House, until the 2

ay of January inst.

For the stone and masen work; the window stames and blinds; the finishing outside of said fl

the finishing inside of the same; the painting of the waite and inside and finding all materials, until the k thay of February next.

The stone work to be done by the 25th day of Ju-

The frame to be erected by the 20th day of the sat

Jone, and the whole to be completed by the 260 of November next, agreeably to a plan prepared by JEDIAH MORELL,

ELAH ESTY, EBENEZER BOLKCOM, ALPHEUS LYON, SIMEON MATHEWS, CH'S HAYDEN, Jr Waterville, January 7, 1832.

NOTICE.

MIE Copartnership hitherto existing between Sub-cribers, under the firm of THOMAS SIIAW, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. persons indebted to said firm, or having demand against it, will please call on EARL SRAW, who is daily authorized to settle the same.

DANIEL THOMAS,

EARL SHAW

Boston, December 29th, 1831.

THE Subscribers inform the customers of the late firm of THOMAS & SHAW and the public rally that the same business, at the same place, N tral-Street, will be continued and enlarged to a g eral assortment of Dry Goods, which will be cheap, for cash or credit as can be procured in EARL SHAW & CO. Boston, December 31, 1831.

NOTE LOST.

OST in the early part of Oct. last, a not a hand, running to the subscriber and signed hand, running to the subscriber and signed has been the 7th or 10th of July 1831,—being the subscriber lever held against said Elweil. All persons at cautioned against buying or making use of said note, found, as all but about \$12 is paid, which will also be paid as soon as advertised. ROBERT WITHEE. paid as soon as advertised. Gardiner, Jan'y 12, 1832.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber had been duly appointed Administrator of all and sax gular the goods and estate which were of JOSEPH B. WALTON, late of Gardiner, in the county of Kense walter of the undertaken bee, merchant, deceased, intestate, and has undertake that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate a said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for statement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate parameters.

to make immediate payment to RUFUS GAY, Adm'r. Gardiner, Nov. 8, 1831. 45-6m

CHRISTIAN INTELLIGENCER. TERMS.—Two dollars per annum, if paid in an months, or two dollars and fifty cents if payment be delayed until after six months, and after the expiration

delayed until after six months, and after to of a year, interest will be charged.

Twenty-five cents each, will be allowed to any agent, or other person, procuring new and good subscribers, and ten per cent. will be allowed to agents on all monaid ten per cent. will be allowed to agents on all monaid ten per cent. Will be allowed to agents on all monaid texpense, except that collected of new subscribers, for the first year's subscriptions.

All subscribers are considered as continuing their subscriptions, unless a discontinuance is expressly of dered.

JUST published and for sale by P. SHELDON, the MAINE REGISTER and UNITED STATES CALENDER for 1832.

Jan. 30, 1832.

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